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COMPUTERIZED QUOTATION SYSTEM  
AND METHOD

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/603,906 filed Feb. 22, 1996 now U.S. Pat. No. 5,758,328 under C.F.R. 1.60.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to a computerized system forming a computer based communications network of buyer and vendor members for processing requests for quotation for goods and/or services from network members or their representatives and for linking buyers to sellers through the computer based communications network of network members having means for selectively controlling the linkage between network members in accordance with filter conditions of the buyers and/or sellers as well as filter conditions established by the computerized system. The filter conditions determine which of the network sellers will receive a buyer's request for quotation. More particularly this invention relates to a computerized system forming a computer based communications network between network members having filter means for controlling the communication linkage between such network members based upon chosen filter conditions set up by the network members and the system to satisfy one or more requests for quotation from the network members.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

Buyers in need of goods and services often spend considerable time locating an appropriate vendor. Buyers use trade publications, directories, recommendations, and other means to locate vendors. If the type of vendor needed is in a foreign country, the problem compounds. Vendors advertise through various media and by direct sales methods to make known to potential buyers what they sell and how to contact them. Once a buyer identifies a few vendors, each must be contacted to obtain product or service price and availability information. This is a time consuming process and companies typically rely on experienced purchasing staff to accomplish it. In addition, when buyers must sell surplus inventory from time to time they must advertise, cold call, sell to brokers or the like. These processes are costly and time consuming for most businesses.

The prior art describes computerized shopping systems which employ some kind of central database of goods and services offered to buyers. Information about the goods and services offered is stored centrally and must be kept current centrally. The volume of information required to be maintained and updated in a central database system restricts it to a limited type or number of goods and services or number of vendors it can offer. It is not feasible for such systems to provide access to all standard goods and services and all suppliers world wide. For such a central database to exist, the amount of information to be stored would be awesome as would be the task of keeping it current. It simply is not feasible for central database systems to satisfy the need of buyers to receive timely quotes on an enormous variety of goods and services from vendors anywhere in the world. For this reason existing centralized database systems are created and maintained by the one or a few vendors whose goods and prices are displayed. These systems necessarily restrict a buyer's choice of vendors.

These systems are like electronic supermarkets which are owned by a single company or an association of suppliers. In such systems a vendor provides its database of goods

and/or services to a buyer who orders items from the vendor's database. It is analagous to walking into a vendors store and selecting items from the vendors available stock. Another such system is analogous to shopping in a mall. In this case a number of (complementary) vendors combine to offer their collective inventory to the buyer through individual databases or a combined database of available goods or services. In yet another existing system a primary seller, such as an insurance agency, offers to provide buyers premium quotations from the insurance carriers for which the agency is an agent.

In all of the above cases the vendors responding to the buyers request regarding a particular good or service are either the service provider or a vendor with whom the service provider is involved in another business relationship such as advertisers in a common publication or affiliated insurance carriers. These select vendors provide the product and pricing information supplied by the system to buyers. These systems have no capacity to offer an unlimited number of goods and services from any number of vendors who wish to become members of the system. This would require an unrealistically large central database containing information about products, services and vendors. Each vendor would be required to provide detailed information to the central database about its product lines and would be required to update them daily. Accordingly, existing systems are very specialized electronic buying services with a limited selection of goods, services, and vendors. In addition, buyers wishing to sell surplus inventory from time to time cannot use these systems for that purpose.

The present invention is analagous to a cross between telephone and broadcasting technologies. It is this difference which creates the opportunity for buyers to relate to vendors without a rigid structure operating through a centralized computer database as required by existing methods.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a computerized system forming a computer based communications network for processing requests for quotation for goods and/or services by broadcasting such requests to network members of the computerized system over any conventional transmitting medium, such as the Internet, to which the computerized system may be connected. No central database of goods, prices, etc. is involved. Instead, buyers formulate requests for quotation and transmit them to the computerized network which broadcasts the request for quotation of one or more specified standard products to prospective sellers based on filter conditions set by the buyer and/or the seller and/or the network operator. The filter compatible sellers' responses are communicated to the prospective buyer either over the communications network or via other acceptable communications means. Their responses are processed by the quotation system and submitted to the requesting buyer.

The method of the present invention processes requests for quotation for goods and/or services from a buyer or supplier of goods and/or services through a computerized system forming a computer based communications network of network members for linking buyers to suppliers with the computerized system having at least one central processing unit including operating system software for controlling the central processing unit and storage means containing the identification of the network members, wherein the method comprises a computerized system receiving a buyer's request for quotation over a communication network; selecting one or more appropriate vendors to receive the buyer's

request for quotation based on filter conditions, if any, set by the buyer, vendor and the network software; transmitting or making available the buyer's request for quotation to said selected vendors over a communications network; and said selected vendors communicating their quotations either 5 directly to the buyer or to the computerized system which in turn makes available or transmits said received quotations to the requesting buyer.

The computerized system of the present invention forms a computer based communications network for processing 10 requests for quotation for goods and/or services through at least one central processing unit with said computerized system comprising operating system software for controlling the central processing unit and storage means containing appropriate identity and other information about members of 15 the network, means for potential buyers of product and/or services to transmit a request for quotation to said central processing unit, means for said central processing unit to selectively broadcast or make available said request for quotation to selected network vendor members, means for 20 said vendor members to respond directly to the requesting buyer or to said central processing unit and means for transmitting or making available from said central processing unit vendor's quotations to the requesting potential 25 buyers.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The following detailed description may best be understood by reference to the following description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which: 30

FIG. 1. shows a network diagram of the computerized system of the present invention where the Internet is the communications network;

FIG. 2. shows a block diagram representing how a buyer 35 interacts with the computerized system of this invention via the Internet;

FIG. 3. is a block diagram of how a vendor's offer of items for special sale is communicated to network buyer members;

FIG. 4. is a data flow diagram linking vendors and buyers to a hypothetical central office arranged to demonstrate an embodiment of the quotation system of this invention; 40

FIG. 5. and FIG. 6. show logic for processing requests for quotation such that all filter conditions are met and a 45 predetermined number of vendor responses are returned to the requesting buyer;

FIG. 7. shows a hypothetical list of options for use in preparing requests for quotation to be routed over the network. It is one embodiment of data structures suitable for 50 buyers and vendors to interact via the quotation system network of this invention;

FIG. 8. shows a hypothetical illustration of a request for quotation.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION 55

The present invention is a computerized quotation system forming a computer based communications network for processing requests for quotation for goods and services 60 from respective buyers or vendors who broadcast such requests to network members of the computerized system. There is no central pricing database to limit the number of buyers and vendors of goods and services or to limit the number of goods and services which can be processed. 65 However the goods and services must be standard items to ensure that there is no confusion as to what buyers are

requesting and what sellers are offering to buyers. FIG. 1 shows the system of this invention as configured using the Internet as the communications network.

A network member is anyone or any company which has registered as a user by completing an application and can be a buyer and/or a vendor in using the services provided by the computerized system of the present invention. The programming (e.g. Internet HTML pages or quotation system provided software) which enables network members to interact with the network would include information sufficient for network members to identify standard goods or services that they wish to identify in a request for quotation. Standardization of product or service descriptions is essential to avoid confusion unless a more text oriented specification is appropriate to the product or service type. To this end preprogrammed menu information is provided to classify product and services in categories broken down by functional class and subclass corresponding to the products as they are commercially known and identified. Such menus are readily upgraded to include new and revised commercially available products and services from the manufacturers or suppliers of such products and services. Buyers would use this information to prepare requests for quotation which will then be clearly understood by vendors. This product and other information and programming or software could be made available to network members either by direct electronic transfer to the user's personal computer or by providing information, software, or data on computer disks, compact disks, or other appropriate means. Providing standardized information to network users is necessary to correlate product and service identifications for buyers and vendors among other system maintenance functions. FIG. 4 shows how information would flow in an Internet embodiment of this invention. The quotation system central office would maintain its Internet site HTML pages and other necessary items by communication with its HTML World Wide Web server. It would download from the Web site requests for membership as well as requests for quotation. The Central Office would process RFQs through appropriate software and would wait for vendors to contact the Central Office FTP site. Vendors would use quotation system supplied software to cross reference their inventory to link with product lists used by the quotation system. When contacted the Central Office would acquire via suitable vendor software the RFQ information required and available from the vendors product database. If the vendor has prepared information relating to special sales, this information would be transferred to the Central Office at this time. Software version and list upgrades would be performed as well. When the FTP transfers are complete, the Central Office would prepare RFQ e-mail for requesting buyers and forward same as required.

New vendors may apply for membership using the quotation system's World Wide Web application form or by contacting quotation system offices by other means. Buyer members would access the quotation system's World Wide Web site and apply for membership or request price quotations or other available information, such as a trade publication search engine or statistical charts of price versus time by product, provided through the quotation system's Web site. New members would receive password information via e-mail to ensure that applicants have provided correct e-mail coordinates.

The invention can be understood readily from the following description of the preferred embodiment in conjunction with the flow diagram of FIG. 2 in which communication between buyers, sellers and the network computer(s) is

completed using the Internet. A World wide Web home page is set up to provide access to the network by Internet members. A potential user accesses the Internet using any standard Web browser and becomes a quotation network user by completing a registration application providing necessary data about itself. Once registered, a member can access the forms necessary for preparing a request for quotation ("RFQ"), which will be described in greater detail hereafter. The RFQ is subsequently downloaded to a quotation system central office computer through a file transfer protocol (FTP) connection to the Internet Web server.

The RFQ is then processed to select vendors who are capable of quoting on the RFQ and who meet any other conditions set by the requesting buyer (e.g. language, currency, or vendor location). In addition, vendors may "deselect" themselves from quoting on certain types of RFQs by registering their preferences with the quotation system to avoid receiving RFQs of certain types. The buyer and vendor filters may represent in their simplest form defined classes of suppliers and/or buyers and may extend to delineate conditions of sale and/or purchase. Limitations or conditions included in the RFQ and/or in the response are defined for purposes of the present application as filter information or simply "filters". Filtering performed by a quotation system computer may simply involve limiting the network members to whom the RFQ is given and/or to whom responses are given or may be a more complex selection process. Part of the process of selecting vendors involves quotation system business arrangements and other considerations. An example of this would be providing vendors varying categories of service which may require prioritizing the vendors according to a formula. In this way, by the category of service they choose, vendors may determine the percentage of RFQs they receive from a given number received by the quotation system. FIG. 5 and FIG. 6 show sample logic for processing filter conditions to accomplish vendor selection for a given RFQ. FIG. 7 shows hypothetical buyer and vendor information items which could comprise the RFQ data packet.

Once vendors are selected to receive RFQs, the RFQ information may be transmitted to them via FTP over the Internet, however, a preferred way would be to provide vendors with software which permits them to schedule when they wish to communicate with the quotation system. In this case, the vendor software would contact the quotation system over the Internet via FTP; the quotation system would interrogate the vendor's product database (using suitable software which links or cross references the vendor's inventory to the quotation system product and services lists) and retrieve pricing and other information necessary to respond to the RFQ; and thereafter prepare e-mail to be sent to the requesting buyer member. FIG. 8 shows one possible arrangement of RFQ data which would be e-mailed to a buyer. In this example a request for quotation is sent for 5,000 OH006-2000656 type V resistors manufactured by Ohmite for delivery by Aug. 1, 1993. The buyer indicates that the delivery date is firm. Other information such as RFQ date, tracking number and product code are shown. In this case the sender has specified that this request for quotation be routed to vendors in the state of New Jersey USA only. The lower portion of FIG. 6. shows a response from for example Acme Supply, Inc. together with pricing, contact information, delivery and vendor notes indicating that the request can be "Shipped 1000 per box from inventory, subject to prior sale." The e-mail could be configured as HTML pages and read as HTML by the buyer's browser directly or via application helper software provided by the

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quotation system. One advantage to providing buyers with HTML type e-mail quotations is that hypertext links can be embedded in the quotation along with data about the quotation which would permit the buyer to select a response option directly from the quotation HTML page. The option may be to request that an e-mail purchase order be sent to a vendor and that the buyer's credit information, e.g. on file with the quotation system, be used to effectuate automatically a credit purchase of the quoted product. Other alternatives include providing quotations to buyers via FTP or through interaction with the quotation system World Wide Web Internet site. As an alternative, communications between buyers and sellers may be by telephone, e-mail or other means.

Shipping companies can be included in the process if a credit purchase conditions the vendor's payment on confirmation from the shipper that the delivery has been received and accepted by the buyer. The quotation system would verify the buyer's credit and notify the vendor of the purchase order and credit code. When the vendor ships the package using a participating shipper and the buyer accepts the goods, the shipper would communicate the delivery acceptance to the quotation system computer or directly to the credit provider to permit release of funds to the vendors account. This would be particularly useful in international transactions.

Although the above example uses the Internet as the communications network between buyers, sellers and the quotation system computer, other computer communications arrangements can be used as well. Also, although the quotation computer system may execute all functions using one node on a communications network, it is equally suitable to have multiple nodes at many sites to service all network users. FIG. 1 shows two such quotation system central computers. In this event, all nodes would intercommunicate as required to complete routing of user information and other functions.

The quotation system computer is schematically shown in FIG. 4 as the "Central Office" and includes a random access memory for temporary storage of information, a read only memory for permanent storage of the computers configuration and basic operating commands, an input/output adapter for connecting peripheral devices and known input and interface devices. Visual output is provided by display adapters and display devices. The network computer is controlled by one or more central processing units which may include a conventional microprocessor and a number of other units interconnected via a system bus. Any operating system may be resident on the computer. Programming for the buyer's and vendor's computer type equipment would be appropriate to the variety of goods and services buyers and vendors wish to sell over the network and would change as new goods and services come into existence and old ones are discontinued.

FIG. 3 shows in block diagram a process by which vendors may offer items "on sale" to quotation system buyers. In this case, buyers will be informed of the sale if they identify or have identified the product or its category to the quotation system and provided the vendor has defined filter conditions which include the buyer in the class of buyers to which the vendor wishes to communicate its "on sale" offer.

Limiting the class of recipients may be used by large organizations to communicate exclusively to other members of their organization. For example, large corporations may make special sale offers exclusively to their employees.

Alternatively, general users can offer to donate products exclusively to charitable or not for profit organizations.

The process of the present invention begins when a buyer prepares a network compatible request for quotation (RFQ). The buyer additionally may prepare or has previously prepared a definition of the class of vendor to receive the request. The request or requests are telecommunicated to a quotation network computer and is thereafter routed to the specified class of vendors consistent with network software and vendor requirements or conditions, if any. Vendors in the defined class respond to the buyer's request for quotation and the buyer may purchase from a responding vendor. The number of vendors within the specified class will depend on the buyer's class specification. For example, a buyer who specifies vendors of volt meters in New York State will reach more vendors than if New York City alone were specified. Such class specifications are information filters through which only the desired vendors can pass. By joining the network, all vendors are potential class members no matter where in the world they are located. In addition, a vendor may choose to filter out requests for quotation for other than a vendor defined class of requests for quotation, e.g., requests must be for at least 10,000 pieces or for goods produced by a specific manufacturer. The computerized system may also add a filter, for example, to reflect the type of service selected by the buyer and/or vendor. The network computer's filter may time sequence routing of the buyer's request based on the vendor's distance from the buyer's location. This would give vendors with the lowest shipping charges earlier access to the buyer's request and would give the buyer an opportunity to cancel further routings of its request if responses indicate that more distant vendors are not likely to provide more competitive quotes than those already received.

When a vendor wants to receive requests for quotation over the network, the vendor notifies the network of the class of goods or services in which the vendor deals (a "request for quotation class definition"). This can be communicated by voice, telephone, fax, et cetera, or by use of programming provided for that purpose but the preferred method is to use programming provided for that purpose by the network. The request for quotation class definition is transmitted to the network and the network uses that definition to filter all requests for quotation routed to the vendor, i.e., to the class defined by a buyer of which the vendor is a member. In this way the vendor receives only those requests for quotation which conform to the vendor's request for quotation definition. The number of vendors within a class to receive a request for quotation may be very large. To keep the process manageable network software may be arranged to limit the number of vendors to receive a request for quotation.

By using the present invention, a network member buyer in Frankfurt, Germany who requests a quotation for an electronic part may receive quotations within minutes from previously unknown network member vendors in Cupertino, Calif. and Kyoto, Japan.

Where appropriate, programming would enable the user to receive, review, and reply to responses from network users. Programming would be tailored to the various types of request for response network users require. Users can be buyers and/or vendors. When a user wants to buy something,